BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS—THE CASE OF THE FOAT BOYAL RAYLEOAD -BILLS RATIFIED-FIRE AT THE LUNATED ASYLUM.

[SPECIAL TRINGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA. March 18 -IN THE SENATE. the Appropriation bill was read the second time

and ordered to be engrossed. The bill to facilitate the settlement of the Mairs of the Bank of the State was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House. The rest of the day was consumed in discussion on the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Railroads, recommending the postponement to next session of the bill to aid the Port Royal Railroad. On a motion to

lay the majority report on the table, the vote stood: yeas 12, nays 12. So the motion was ost. The question on the adoption of the reort comes up again to-morrow. The following acts were ratified to-day: An

ect to protect laborers and persons working unler contracts on shares of the crops; an act to consolidate the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad and the Augusta and Columbia Baiload Companies; an act to amend an act to regulate attachments; an act to amend the charer of the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company: an act to establish a Lazaretto and Quarantine Hospital in the harbor of Charles on; an act to incorporate the Longshoremen's Protective Union Association of Charleston: an to establish a ferry between Hilton Head Island and the mainland; an act to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State: an act to provide for a uniform and proper promulgation of all legal and public notices; and s joint resolution to provide for the publication of the acts, reports, resolutions and journals of the General Assembly .

In THE House, the bill to amend an act to regulate the manner of drawing juries had its title changed to an act and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to provide for the care of the poor was passed and sent to the Senate.

The bill to determine the value of contracts made in Confederate States notes or their equivalent, also the bill to grant, renew and amend the charters of certain towns, were passed and sent to the Senate.

A fire broke out this evening in the laundry department of the Lunatic Asylum, destroying a two story brick building attached to the main asylum. Considerable consternation prevailed among the inmates; but all are sife No person was injured.

WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTION CASES BEFORE CON-GRESS-A GREAT CASE BEF RE THE SUPREME COURT-MOVEMENT OF THE EX-PRESIDENT-COMGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. &C.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House Comaittee on Elections will consider the case of Louisiana to-morrow. Georgia was discussed to-day. The committee stand six to six in regard to Mississipoi: the point of difference being whether Grant or the convention shall ap-

point the provisional Governor.
The Supreme Court will hear the argument are great Missouri test oath case on Wedy. Drake will appear for Missouri, and Montgomery Blair and ex-Attorney-General Evarts for Frank P. Blair, Jr.

The President has signed the bill strengthening the public credit. W. M. A. B. chardson accepts the position of

assistant secretary of the treasury. There was neither nominations nor an Exec

utive session to-day. Ex-President Johnson left here to-day, and

leaves Lynchburg westward to-merrow. H. C. Niles has been appointed appeiniment

clerk of the treasury department. IN THE SENATE, a bill was introduced for cor structing a military and postal road from Gal-

veston, Texas, to Fort Gibson, with a branch to Little Book. The consideration of the repeal of the Ten-

ure-of-office bill was resumed. Without action the Senate adjourned. In THE House, the Ways and Means Com-

mittee reported a bill amending the Tax bill, and, among other things, extending the time for the withdrawal of whiskey from bend to Farnsworth reported from the Reconstruc-

tion Committee a bill extending the time for the removal of disqualified officers in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi. Butler expressed regret that, as chairmin, he was compelled to oppose the first bill introduced by the committee. He contended there was no necessity for the extension. Paine, also of the committee, opposed the measure. The House refused the demand for the previous question by a vote of fifty to seventy, and the bill was recommitted. The Senate bill selling the Chattanooga rolling mille was passed.

The joint resolution restoring Blanton Duncan's property was passed by a vote of eightyseventy-six, when the House ad-

CHORGIA REJECTS THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

ATLANIA, March 18. -On a motion in the Senate toreconsider the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, the president ruled the motion out oford r. An appeal from the decision of the casir was sustained, and the adoption of the Bifteenth amendment was defeated by yeas thirteen, pays sixteen. Both houses at three o'clock agreed to adjourn.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

RUMORS OF ENGAGEMENTS-MEXICANS IMPRI SONED ON SUSPICION-A REBE , ENVOY AR-BIVES IN NEW YORK.

HAVANA, March 18 .- There were many runors yesterday of important engagements rith the troops just sent to Remedies. Two Mexicans have been imprisoned on suspicion of being rebel officers.

New York, March 18 .- Sepor Morales, fully empowered by President Cespedes to set as inister from the Provisional Government of Out, has arrived. He goes to Washington to seek ecognition for the revolutionary govern-

SPANKS FROM THE WIRES.

Dr. Mudd a jved at Baltimore yesterday in the steamer Librty. Three men in ttempting to escape from

Sing Sing prison lew York yesterday were Captain Armstrong of the fever ship James

Foster, which arrived at New York last Monday, is dead of fever ontracted during the

The steamships Emilys. Sonder and Moneka, of the Charleston line were seld at auction in New York yesterday; the former for thirtyfive and the latter for thiry thousand dollars. SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

WILMINGTON, March 18. - The Senate to-day, by a strict party vote, rejected the Fifteenth

EUROPE.

PETITION FOR BELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN IRELAND AND THE PARDON OF FENTANS-A BILL OF EX-TRADITION TO BE REPORTED -THE SPANISH CORTES-DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN FRENCH SOL DIERS AND SAILORS-THE AUSTRIAN BEICHS

LONDON. March 16 .-- In the House of Com mons, to-day, the Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar and presented petitions praying for religious equality in Ireland and pardon for all

In reply to a question from Torrens, the House was informed by Oldway, under secretary for the Foreign Department, that the goverument would soon bring in a bill for establishing a uniform and permanent law of extra-

Toulon, March 16 .- By orders received from Paris, all soldiers and sailors who were recruited in 1862 have been discharged from the military and naval depots.

MADRID, March 18 .- Barricades were erected and some fighting done in Andalusia. Xerexis and Murtera. At the latter place two were killed and six wounded.

Minister Sagosta advises the Cortes not to enforce the conscription.

In the Cortes yesterday a motion was made by a Republican that the Cortes take ground in favor of legalizing civil marriages, and several Republicans spoke in favor of it. At the conclusion of the debate it was appounced that the government intended to introduce a bill on the subject.

Celestino Oliegas, a member of the Cortes, was killed to-day in a duel. VIENNA, March 16 .- The Reichsrath i

strongly in favor of the proposal recently made

by the government to subject the Landwehr to the regular military authorities. NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Drifting-A Fundamental Political Change Apprehended-Apathy of the People-Pre-ident Grant no Cosar-His Surrender to the Hadicals-A Spice

Washington, March 14.—The intimations rom this point of a contemplated change in the form of our government are by no means sensational. They are the effect of the universal apathy of the people under the most flagrant usurpations of power. When Casar crossed the Rubison, the people of Rome had already become imbecile, luxurious and corrupt. The form of government ceased to be a question in which that the little of the content o question in which they felt they had the slight-

st concern.

The contest was narrowed down to an issue purely between two rival military chieftains. It is the deliberate opinion of thoughtful men here of both political parties that we are upon

here do both political parties that we are upon the eye of a fundamental political change. The people of the United States are at this moment in a condition more favorable to the ambitious views of a daring man than were the Romans when they differed only in the choice of a master—ranging themselves on the side of Cwar and Pompey respectively. Doubtless the present suplaces and docility of the people is to be attributed mainly to the tremendous conflicts through which the country has passed. The mere idea of the possibility of another is quite sufficient to throw a vast majority of them into a paroxysm of terror. It is size felt that, with the popular suffrage diluted as it now is, and will further to, the right to vote is next to no right at all, and that being the only one left; its surrender, together with the now unneaning and render, together with the now unneaning and expensive forms of a republic, wou d be a sacrifice amply compensated by the security to life and personal liberty and property, the assumed fruits of kingly authority.

sacrifice amply compensated by the security to life and personal liberty and property, the assumed fruits of kingly authority.

A master is therefore wanted! An apathetic nation invites a yoke for its peeple to save them from an imaginary danger! Who will the King be? Undoubtedly Grant: might, without a blow, have assumed and maintained regal power. Had he the nerve? No! The thing was unquestionably in his head, and hence the original programme of his Cabinet, and his other appointments. But he cowered at the first symptoms of ravolt on the part of a faction in the Senate, who would have surrendered at discretion upon the summons of a single orderly sergeant. People, although without courage, admire that virtue in leaders, and are marvellously quick in discovering the white feather. General Grant, by his surrender to Wilson and Sumner in the appointments of Boutwell to the Treasury and Motley to the English mission, has forever broken the spell that might have enthralled a great people. The substitution of Boutwell fo Stew irt is the more astounding since the latter was a declared freetrader (and therefore acceptable to the President's own section), while the former is an avowed protectionist, and generally minimical to the interests of the West. Of the appoint nent of Motley I hear no special complaint from any quarter. The reasons is so obvious that it need not be referred to. In other respects the new President has lost moral power. The very small piece of malice displayed in the removal of General Bisir from merely an honorary p sition, at so, early a time as to inpart to the act the character of merely an honorary p sition, at so early a time as to i spart to the act the character of mere spite, is quite sufficient to show that the new President will prove harmless, except as the willing tool of the Radical faction.

Grant and the Radicals-A Compromise -Nepotism to have rull Swing-General Longstreet-The Slaughter of the

Washington, March 15.—"Order reigns in Washington, March 15.—"Order reigns in Washington, March 16.—"Order reigns in Constant and Congress. There never was any autagonism of political views between them. They only differed as to the division of the spoils. Grant desired to appoint his personal friends and kindred to all the important civil posts. He further insisted upon alling those positions of consequence, in a military point of view, with his ewn destures. In the latter particular he has carried his point. In the former he has been forced to succans. The result has been an agreement to suspend the operation of the Tenure-07-office act. The President's immediate kindred, to the remotest degree, by this arrangement, are to be largely President's immediate kindred, to the remotest degree, by this arrangement, are to be largely provided for. His personal friends outside of his blood relations, however, are required to take a back seat for the future. General Longstreet is thought to be among those who have been given to understand that he does not come within the prescribed degree of affinity. He has coasequently made a virtue of necessity. By the terms of this august treaty it is thought more min (at high expectations from He had consequently made a virtue of necessity. By the terms of this august treaty it is thought more min (gf high expectations from their personal relations to the new Exceptive) have been slaughtered than General Grant lost at the battle of the Wilderness—the wounded earnot be counted—none missing. The town is full of expectants on this score yet.

In the meantime, upon the signing of the protocol, last Thursday, and the delivery of the treasury citade into the hands of Governor Boutwell as a guarantse for the fulfilment of the stipulations of this treaty of amity and

nor Boutwell as a guarantse for the fulfiment of the stipulations of this treaty of amity and commerce between the high contracting par-ties, the district newspapers of Conservative proclivities suddenly found out that they had been woully deceived in giving aredence to reported schisms between Grant and his party, and hastened to retrace their steps. But the awkward attempt to crawl out of the diemma roused the surgica of the alegar (hypotele roused the energies of the sleepy Chronicle, which reproduces without mercy an editorial of a leading Conservative print here successing ceneral Grant's inangural. Any one who could draw from the speech in question hope of an amicable restoration of the Umon upon constitutional principles, under the rule of the speaker, might well dream of making bread out of stone.

There has been a Stewart case in the British Parliament. Sir Sidney Waterlow, a rich Londen contractor, has been obliged to retire from business in order to hold his seat, the law imposing a penalty of the hundred pounds a day upon any one sixting in the House while engaged in a government contract.

NORTH CAROLINA REJECTS THE THE PORT BOYAL RAILROAD BILL.

The following sensible report has been made by the Senate Committee on Railroads upon the Port Royal Railroad bill. We regret that it should have been considered proper to put the Spartanburg and Union Railroad in the belsburg. same category with the Port Royal Railroad. but the arguments of the committee in favor of the "stop and pay" policy are as unanswerable as they are practical and to the point:

REPORT. The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred a House bill to grant the aid of the state to the Port Royal Railroad Company to the amount of one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have had the same under careful consideration, and beg leave to report:

port:
After mature deliberation, specially considering the financial condition of the State, the committee recommend that further consideration of said bill be peatponed to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

In making this recommendation, the committee desire to be distinctly understood that they do not in any wise reservation they do not in any wise reservation they do not in any wise reservation.

they do not in any wise pass upon the merits or demerits of the bill, but say that the financial situation of the State is such at this time that it would be madness and folly to extend State aid to this road as is desired by the

House bill.

The committee cannot avoid, if they would, the fact that the State has not paid its interest upon the public debt for two years, and, further, that the States owes a large floating debt which every consideration demands should be adjusted and paid in full by the taxes which are already to be assessed and collected.

While your committee are decidedly of the which are already to be assessed and collected. While your committee are decidedly of the opinion that the State will be able to meet punctually the interest due upon its obligations, and to discharge in full the floating debt, they are not at all certain this most deairable result can be accomplished if the State, at this time, shall be embarrassed by any considerable increase of the public debt, no matter bow mentorious the private enterprise for which the State credit is demanded. The committee cannot discover why any person or persons should desire the assistance of the State with the well known fact staring them in the face, that the State has not in days gone by discharted any of its principal indebtedness, nor even paid its in erest for two years, which is now in arrears and unpaid. Such assistance is hardly worth the seeking by corporations whose enterprises, at least, could not for years to come pay more than a moderate rations whose enterprises, at least, could not for years to come pay more than a moderate per cent. upon an entire cash capital. The committee believe that this assistance, although pressingly demanded, would be alike rumous to the State, as well as to this corporation. Speculators and parties whose real

ration. Speculators and parties whose real only object might be personal gain and aggrandizement may possibly see how such aid might not result in any injury to the State, and possibly great gain to themselves.

You committee are of opinion that the granting of aid by the State at this time, and under these discourages is neither legitimete proing of aid by the State at this time, and under these circumstances, is neither legitimate nor sound policy, and they are further satisfied that if they should make such recommendation that it would be viewed by business and commercial men, not only in this State, but in the commercial centre, in fact throughout the whole North, that a committee to whom the Legislature of this State has entrusted to a great extent its honor and its credit, had placed the same in doubtful and incompetent hands. The rule should be the political axiom long since announced, "stop and pay policy." rather than the extravagant and foolish appropriation of its credit, to say the least of it, to doubtful paying measures.

The committee do therefore recommend to

the Senate that they do not pass this bill at this time, or any other similar bill, and do, therefore, recommend that the further consideration of this bill, and a similar bill extending and to the Spartsnburg and Union Railroad, be postponed to the next regular session. Until the Legislature of this State shall have gained the confidence of the commercial world, under no circumstances should we allow the financial condition of the State to be embarrassed, no condition of the State to be embarrassed, no matter what influences may be brought to bear. Then we shall have attained a wiscan i forward step in reaching that commercial status that every true friend of the present State government so devotity wishes and desires to see brought about; and we shall have demonstrated the fact that a tree ballot is not necessarily the destruction of our commercial credit, but the maintenance thereof.

interview of South Carolinians with the President.

Among the visitors who called on the President on Tuesday morning, were the Hon. J. P. Reed and Hon. W. D. Simpson, of South Carolin, who were presented by the Hon. Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky. During the interview Mr. Reed read, for himself and Mr. Simpson, the following paper in relation to the condition of affairs in that State:

We have called, Mr. President, as members elect from the old Commonwealth of South Carolina to the Forty-first Congress of the United Nates, to tender for ourselves and the people we have been chosen to represent our congratulations upon your auspicious assumption of the office of chief Magistrate of the presentative men of its ancient population, to be familiar with their political and material condition, their sentiments and aspirations for

the future.

Politically, in addition to the loss of nearly Politically, in addition to the loss of nearly all their pecuniary resources, they have by the results of the war been practically excluded, for more than three years, from the family of States, and the blessings of civil government, but having been recently restored to their original position in the Union, upon the plan which the Congress in its wisdom saw fit to adopt, without concurring in the manner of their restoration, they have accepted the accomplished fact in good faith, and are as loyal to the government of a commen country as anyother equal number of the American people. Their condition socially is and has been ne of profound peace, and aside from a few isolated acts of personal violence that have occa-Inter condition seeming is and has been the of profound peace, and aside from a few isolated acts of personal violence that have occasionally been sommitted in different parts of the State, anch as are unfortunately of too common occurrence in all sections of the Union, good order has prevailed, and the laws, State and Federal, enacted for their government by bodies in which they were unrepresented, have been respected, obeyed, and enforced without the slightest tendency to turnult or violence.

Materially the abundant harvest that have been vouchasted to them, and the high prices at which their leading staples have relied have relieved them in a great measure from their embarrasaments, and opened up to their imaginations the dawn of a prosperity se entirely unexpected as to leave them to hope that events which were deemed the most crushing evils may turn out to have been indeed "blessings in disguise."

ings in disguise."
In sincurrent, whilst almost the entire native

white, and a large number of the celered population, have affiliated and been identified with the national Democratic party, their fetters are not of such controlling strength as to induce or

not of such controlling strength as to induce or permit a factious opposition to the party in power, or hinder them from yielding a hearty support to all such measures of your administration as will, in their judgment, tond to develope the resources and promote the interests of a common country.

Their hopes and aspirations for the interests of a common country.

Their hopes and aspirations for the interests of a common country to the covernment under a common constitution and laws that is occupied by the other States of the Union; and to this end that the laws imposing burdens and conferring benefits on the people may be uniformly enforced, persons and property protected, the peace preserved inviolate, the unity and percentity of the government maintained, and that uninterrupted fraternity, prosperty and happiness may attema the whole American people, East, West, North and South, without regard to race, color, or previous condition-

In response to which, the President remark "Gentlemen The sentiments expressed in that paper should most the apprehation of every law-abiding and Union loving citizen of

Worsley dedicated his translation of the Hiad into Spenderlan verse to "General Robert L. Lee, the most stainless of living command-ers, and, except in fortune, the greatest."

FOREIGN TTEMS.

-The collection of leaden and China tov soldiers owned by the King of Prussia is said to have cost upward of ten thoasand dollars. It fills two large rooms in the royal palace of Ba

-The Independence Belge is the most profitable paper on the European Continent. Its principal stockholder is a young girl of seventeen, who, besides, owns in her own right, an estate worth over one million france.

-The favorite color of ex-Queen Isabella is light brown. She thinks that dresses of that color are most suitable to her complexion, and she has ordered all the rooms which she will occupy in her new palace to be hung with paper of that color.

-The little Crown Prince of Belgium has left a kind of will—a touching document—in which he bequeaths his toys to his sisters and some of his playmates. The Royal family was deeply affected when it was read by the King a few days after the burial of the Prince.

-An extraordinary project has been broached in England for the rehef of mariners who are far from havens or anchorages of any kind, or who are hovering about the entrances of channels, unable to make a passage. It is gravely proposed to construct artificial refuges-maritime stations-hulls surmounted by masts with conspicuous lights and colors, furnished with provisions, telegraphs communicating with the land, postoffices, tool-houses, water tanks, coal sheds and materials for refitting.

-- An English court has had to decide what a velocipede is. 'A gentleman crossed a toll bridge mounted upon a bicycle, and was stopped at the toll-house. The collector examined the machine and then pored over his list of rates but could not find anything relating to such a vehicle. At last he decided that it must be a wheelbarrow, and compelled the rider to pay twopence toll. The latter was indignant, and brought a suit against the toll collector. We cannot give the result of the trial, as the magistrates required time to consider the momentous question.

-At the approach of the Œcumenical Council the following ecclesiastical details will not be devoid of interest: The Roman Catholic Church sounts 12 patriarchates, 117 archiepiscopal sees and 905 episcopal. If from this total be deducted 229 prelates in partibus. there remain 132 archbishops and 657 bishops of the Latin rite and 7 and 63 respectively of the Oriental. This latter comprises Armenians, Greco-Romans, Greco-Ruthenians, Syro-Maronites, Syrians and Syro-Ch Ideans. At this moment only 982 sees are occupied. The regulation number of eardinals is 70, and at this moment there are 11 hats non-distributed. Out of the 59 who at present form the Sacred College 6 are cardinal bishops, 45 cardinal priests and 8 cardinal deacons. The eldest of the former is Cardinal Marius Mattet, of the second Phillippe de Angelis and of the third Antonelli. The youngest is Prince Lucien Bonaparte, born in 1828. Among the princes of the Church still living 12 were created by Gregory XVI.

-The concerts at the Tuileries are known to set the fashions for the whole year, not of dress, but of deportment. Parisian ladies. walk very much on their toes, with the waist slevated behind and sinking in front. The Empress, with whom originates the fashion, executes it charmingly. The head of the saths boots being very high, and the soles extremely thin, this tournure becomes easy enough, and can be acquired without much practice. A high authority announces that, in the new style, "the hair of the visage is to be bold, no longer wearing that expression of sympering the back. The chin is projected forward, and the forehead thrown back, while the eyes are kept wide open, hard, and round as possible; the lips are in general pale-coral coloring is quite gone out of fashion-and the expression of the mouth to be that of weariness and scorn. In consequence of the raising of the confidre,

the ears, so long neglected, have become an object of attention, and may now be seen tinted with pink or white, as may be required. They are brought forward, or forced backward. according to the urgency of the case, and it is astonishing to find what expression may be given to the countenance by dint of a little management. Blue eyes and fair hair are still considered indispensable to a reputation for beauty, and black eyes and raven hair are scarcely tolerated; those who are unfortunate enough to possess them being compelled to use every kind of strategem in the way of powder, paint and dust, to conceal their disgrac . The elbows must be rather squared, not round ed, and brought forward as much as possible in order to make the chest look hollow, and add to the consumptive look bestowed by the pale lips and flushed cheeks imparted by the absence of all coloring in the one case, and the exaggeration of its application in the other Let no young lady dare to appear in fashionable society unless she adheres with the

utmost strictness to these rules." -I'he Rothschilds are said to be dissatis fied with the management of their Paris house since the death of old Baron James. His two sons are men of little ability, and they are said to have made several ruinous speculations Nearly all of the old employees of the firm have been discharged since Baron James' death Some strange discoveries have been made in regard to the charities of the old Baron. He frequently subscribed for benevolent purposes large sums," with the understanding that he hould be called upon to pay only a part of the same. He often complained of the exorbitant sums he had to pay for clerk hire. He took but two or three daily papers, and the man who read the news of the day to him every morning had to subscribe for as many, and bring them along to Bothschild's house. He never wore watches, rings, or any other kind of fewelry. At the dinner table he drank cheap wine and he often scalded his children for drinking champagne and other expensive wines. There was but one person at whose expenses he did not grumble, and that was his wife. When called upon by persons who wanted him to contribute handsomely for some obstitable purpose, he often "came Jewn" only upon being told that if he should not give anything, his wife would be applied to. He knew that she would contribute liberally, and so he subscribed a handsome sum, but usually a little less than he thought she would have given. He was a compound of miserly and spendthrift habits. He always made a fuss with his shoemsker who presented his annual bill to him, but he did not even wiege when his agents asked him for twenty thousand france to purchase some work of art. He was very proud of his sagecity as an art critic and connoisseur, but he was cheated so often in the purchase of pictures, statues, medals, &c., that one-half the works of art in his galleries are said to be worthless. He had the most implicit confidence in old Charles Piliet, the auctioneer of works of art, but M. Pillet, it is thought, often abused this confidence, and paimed worthless trumpery on the trusting Baron. THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Message from General Cespedes asking Recognition by the President of the

colonel scorton, of Fennsylvania, recently arrived at St. Marks, Florida, bearing the following message from General Cespedes, the commander-in-chief of the insurrectionary forces in Cuba, asking that the President of the United States accord to his party belligerent rights, and recognize the independence of Cuba:

To his Excellency the President of the United

States:
Six—The people of Cuba, by their Grand Supreme Civil Junta and through their General-in-chief, Senor Cespedes, desire to submit to your Excellency the following, among other reasons, why your Excellency, as President of the United States, should accord to them bellicerent rights and a recognition of their independence:

Because from the hearts of nineteen-twentisths of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba

Because from the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba ge up prayers for the success of the armies of the republic; and from the sole and only want of arms and ammunition these patient peeple are kept under the tyrannical yoke of Spain. The unanimity of the masses of the peeple tor the republic is ominous.

Because the republic have armies numbering over 70,000 men actually in the field and doing duty. These men are organized and governed on the principles of civilized warfare. The prisoners whom they take—and so far they have taken three times as many as their enemies have from them—are treated in every re-

mies have from them—are treated in every re-spect as prisoners of war are used and treated by the most civilized nations of the earth. In the hope of recognition by the United States, they have never yet in a single instance retali-ated death for death, even in cases of the most provoking nature. Because the Spanish authorities have almost Because the Spanish authorities have almost invaciably brutally murdered the soldiers of the armies of the republic who have surrendered to them, and have recently issued an an official order requiring their military forces, hereafter instantly to kill and murder every prisoner of the republic who surrenders. This is done, the order cheerfully tells us, "to save trouble and vexation to the Spanish civil authorities." This is an outrage the civilized nations of the earth ought not to allow. Because the United States is the n-arest civilized nation to Cuba whose political institu-

Because the United States is the nearest civilized nation to Cuba whose political institutions strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all Cubans. The commercial and financial interests of the two peoples being largely identical and reciprocal in their natures, Cuba carnestly appeals for the unquestionable right of recognition.

Because the arms and authority of the Report of the arms are cubally as the arms and authority of the Report of the arms and authority of the Report of the arms are cubally as a contract of the arms are contracted or the arms are cubally as a contracted or the arms are c

public of Cuba now extended over the two-thirds of the entire geographical area of the island, embracing a very great majority of the population in every part of the island.

Because she has a navy in course of construction which will excel in point of numbers and efficiency that heretofore maintained by

the Spanish authorities in these waters. Because these facts plainly show to the world that this is not a movement of a few dis contents, but the grand and sublime uprising of a people thirsting for liberty, and determined with this last effort to secure to themselves and their posterity those unquestioned rights—liberty of conscience and freedom of the individual.

Finally, because she is following but in the place rulors of her own choice. The people of Cuba, having a ten-fold more absolute and potent right than Spain had, because Cuba's rulers are sent without her voice or consent by a foreign country, accompanied by and with swarms of officials to fill the various offices created only for their individual comfort, drawing their sustenance and support from the

created only for their individual comfort, drawing their sustenance and support from the hard earnings of the natives of the soil.

Allow us to add with the greatest diffidence and ensitiveness, that the difference between the rebellion in the United States and the present revolution in Cura is simply that in the former a small minority rebelled against the former as a small minority rebelled against the former as a small minority rebelled against the former as a freeling power in crushing us to the earth, as they have done for conturies, with no appeal but that of arms open to turies, with no appeal but that of arms open to us, and appointing, without our knowledge, voice, advice or consent, tyrannical citizens of

their own country to rule us and eat our sub-

SENOR GENERAL CESPEDES,
Commander in Chief
Republican Forces of Cuba.
Headquarters in the Field, March 1, 1869.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Newberry and the Telegraph. The Newberry Herald says: "The prospector a telegraphic line of communication, whice will connect Newberry with the outer world, it will connect Newderly with the outer world, is looking up. Since our last mention of this subject, subscription lists have been opened, and stock to a respectable amount taken. We hope soon to report the sum subscribed suffi-cient fer the purpose contemplated, and a con-tract made for putting up the line. The Jreen-ville and Columbia Bailroad is actively and substantially enlisted in its success. A new greater material prosperity than our good old Town of Newberry ever experienced in her palmiest days,

palmiest days,"

Immigration to Edgefield.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "The thing has actually begun. Our popular townsman, W. W. Adams, Esq., has been to Charleston and brought back with him five atalwart Germans. In a few days, five more are to come to him. The five already arrived, before being sent to Mr. Adams' farm in the country, were put to disging and delving in the gardens and patches around his town house. Their performances were very much admired. We shall speak of them more alson. We earnestly hope Mr. Adams' experiment will prove entirely successful, and that his example will be speecily followed by hundreds of our farmers and planters."

A HOWL FROM THE WEST. Why Mr. Stewart Wouldn't Suit as See retary of the Treasury-Boutwell's Real

That honest and fearless Republican, Don Piatt, who does the Washington corresponlence for the Cincinnati Commercial, begins o show unmistakable symptoms of disgust at the way he discovers national affairs to be managed for the especial benefit of New England. Speaking of Stewart's resignation, he says : Mr. Stewart was confirmed by the Senate before the discovery was made that, politically, he was in opposition to the prehibitionses, and believed in a tariff for revenue only, with such incidental protection as such fariffs may give. The fact came to the autrace, however, immediately after, and was in fact the cause of the intense apposition his appointment created.

When Mr. stewart found that it would impossible for him to retain the position, he set about securing the appointment of a successor in accord with his own views and feel-

set about securing the appointment of a successor in accord with his own views and feelings upon thus great question. He recommended David A. Wells. But the President, looking only to a vigorous and henest collection of the revenue, and knowing no difference between a prombitionist and ficturader, preferred Mr. Boutwell.

Perhaps, too, he was influenced by the howl that had been raised over his appeintment of Mr. Stewart, and he hastened incontinently into the arms of the politicians, for this is what Mr. Boutwell is, an more, no less.

With Boutwell in the Treasury, and the Mouse organized by Mr. Blaine in the interest of the New England menopolics and Pennsylvanis pig iron, we of the agricultural interests of the West may hang our harps upon the willows, and sinfer outrage and wrong for the next four years. The vast power of the Gene-

willows, and suffer outrage and wrong for the next four years. The vast power of the General Government will be driven with merciess vigor ever our prostrate trade, to enrich the already wealthy monopolists of New England and Pennsylvania. Our grain may rot in our barns, and our sheep be killed to save the tailow and peit, whole our party has nearly two-thirds of a majority in Congress. The rich grow richer and the poor poorer.

I can tell my political friends at the West that the day is not distant, when all the giories of the late war, and all the noble impulses in behalf of colered humanity, will not save ma. A sickened and disgusted people will be sorely tempted to hand the government evento the hated Copperheads.

Special Motices.

** CONSIGNEES' NOTICE. THE SOHR. S. S. BICKMORE, from Baltimore, BARTER Master, a now discharging cargo at Kerr's Wharf. Goods not called for before sunset will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

BIBLEY & OREIGHTON.

ACCONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owners' misk and expense.

JAMES ADGER & -CO., March 19

TO THE LADIES. BY AUTHORITY of Mr. S. G. TROTT, Postmaster, the proprieter of HOLMES' BOOK HOUSE has established at his store, for the convenience of Ladies, a LETTER BOX for mailing letters. Postage Stamps and Stampd Envelopes always on hand. March 18

AT-UNDER AUTHORITY GRANTED ME as Commissioner by the Legislature of South Caro na, the books are hereby opened THIS DAY, at the Banking House of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, (the Southwestern Railroad Bank), for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the VALCLUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—the whole amount being five thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. JAMES J. GREGG, - Commissioner

ASTIN THE COMMON PLEAS, CHARLES-TON COUNTY-FIRST CIRCUIT .- It is ordered, that a Special Session of the Court of Common Plea for the First O reuit shall be held at Charleston, or MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of March instant and that the Clerk of the Court shall cause the time and place for holding the same to be notified for two weeks sucressively in one or more of the newspapers published in the City of Charleston.

R. B. CARPENTER. (Signed) March 11, 1869. A. G. RICHMOND,

AGT ERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLE-MAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility. Premature Becay, and all the effects of venthful in discretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do se by addressing, in perfect JOHN B. OGDEN. No. 42 Cedar-street, New York.

METO CONSUMPTIVES ._ THE ADVER TISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Brenchi tas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread in he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it wil cost them nothing and may prove a bless Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. BDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. February 8

AT ALL ARTICLES SOLD FROM THE establishment of WM, S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, between Wentworth and Beaufain, are can be warranted as FURE AND GENUINE. This is

HOUSE GIN, pure, soft and nuequalled -w. s. cog. HOUSE GIN, pure, soft and unequalled—W. s. COR. WIN & CO., Sole Agents. Medical men of the highest standing acknowled . hat Sin, in t's pure state, has great medical proper tes. We therefore place "Patria y liberted!"

The CLUB HOUSE GAY before the public with the Approved by the Supreme Junta and ordered greatest confidence, and more particularly to those quires to be known to be properly appreciated. \$1 50 per bottle. \$15 per case.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING from the Moyune Districts of China the choices chops of GREEN AND BLACK TEAB of new sessons. which are unrivalled for their strength and delicacy flavor. We warrant our TEAS to be pure and unad . terated, and to give general satisfaction. As we are constantly in receipt of large eacyces of Teas, we are cambled to offer to the public the finest chops at trial and somparison will at once prove this asser tion, and it only remains for the public to judge et WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street themselves.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE Brrors and abuses incident to Youth and Early Manbood, with the humans view of trestment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ADUL-TERATION of Liquors is carried on in this coungate the merits of the article offered for sale. It is a well known fact that many of the Brandies, Wines, &c., are manufactured from French Extracts, Essential Oils, and Alcohol, which is poisonous, thereby causing many injurious effects.

the trade has been brought into disrepute, and in order to insure to these who desire a Pure Article, ! is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct all Brandies, Wines and Gins. and warrant theca per feetly pure as originally imported.

All Bottled Liquors bearing the labels of W. S CORWIN & CO., can be relied upon as being pure. A Purchasers should no ice that the Paper Ca over the cont is not broken. We pay for Bottles that have our labels on, One Dollar per dozen, when re-

ASTJ. S. MARTIN (LATE GRUBER & MABTIN), will be pleased to see his friends and out-tomers at WM S. OORWIN & OO., No. 275 Kingtreet between Wentworth and Beanfain.

A MALARIOUS MONTH. - MARCH that gives us a new President, is a'so the inaugural menth of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that diernation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "lit-le unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the at nospheric poisen that produces them, and the est way to endow it with this repellant power is to tone it with ROSTETTEE'S STOMAGE BIT-TERS.

If a wayferer were credibly informed that a ruf ian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount o trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this seaon may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be loss, for orug steres lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery extheut sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this pepular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with re

gard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it sooms simust unnecessary to recapitulate to merite to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may se as well to hint to the rising generation and new HOSTETERE'S STOMACE BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufac-tured; that it is a specific for deblity, dyspepsis, biliousness, and missmatic levers; that it prevents, as well as pures, these complaints and their com-plications; that it is not "bad to take," and is also luiely hermicas. 6 Dec

Ercursions.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

EXCURSION TO FORT SUMPER. BATTERY WAGNER, MORRIS ISLAND AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE HAR.

THE STEAMER ST. HELENA,
Captain Jac. G. RUMLEY, Will leave
as above on Saturday Morning, March 2th, at 10
o'clock, from Market Wharf foot of Market-street,
and return at half-past two o'clock.
Fare for Round Trip \$1.

N. B.—Passengers will be landed at Morris Island
and allowed a sufficient time to visit the different
fortifications, 1* March 19

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR, THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yackt ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharfdaily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M.
For Passage apply te
THOMAS TOUNG,
December 18
Captaia, on board.

Shipeing.

FOR BALTIMORE. THE FINE SHIP GR HAM'S POLLEY,
BURGES Master, will take 200 bales Ootton,
or 200 tierees Rice, at a low rate of freight,
se she will sail immediately,
yto PAITERSON & STOOK,
19 1 South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR NEW ORLEANS. THE SMALL FAST SAILING SCHOONER
"EMMA" (now due at this port) will load
Rice and Peas, and have dispatch as above,
if sufficient Freight offers.

BISLEY & OREIGHTON,
Accommo lation Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE NEW A1 AMERICAN CLIPPER bark HARRIET F. HUS-EY, ULMER Macter (em ill capacity), having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly distributed.

For balance freight engagements, apply to March 18 WILLIAM ROACH & CO. FOR BOSTON-DE-PATCH LINE. FIRST VESSEL-ONLY REGULAR LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS SCHOONER B. N. HAWKI'S, WYATT Master, having on board her heavy freight, wants 300 bales to board her heavy freignt, will up, and leave promptly.

March 18 WILLIAM ROACH & CO. FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO MS.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. Chow-ELL, will teste Vanderborst's Wharf on TRURBDAY, 25th March, 1869, at RAVENEL & CO., Agents. FOR NEW YORK. THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MANGATTAN, WOOD-HULL Commander, will leave Adger's wharf on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. To Bills of Lading signed after the sailing o

ie Steamer.

Through Bills of Lading to Providence, R. I..

Through Bills of Laving to Providence, R. I., and Boston at reasonable rates.

The insurance can be obtained by the Steamers of this line at 1/2 per cent.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Corner East Bay and Adzer's Wharf (Up-stairs).

The steamship JAMES ADGER will follow on Tuesday, the 23d, at 2 P. M.

March 18

the2

FAST FREIGHT LINE
TO AND FROM BALTIMORS, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON,
DEL., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
AND OTHER NORTH WES FERN CITIES,
LEAVING HACH PORT EVERY 5TH DAY. ALCON JESSE D. HORSEY, Commander,

THE FAVORITH AND SWIFT

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Steamship MARVIAND, J. V. JOHNSON Commander, will sail for Baltimore on raturday, 30th March, at
5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 1. Union Wharves,
The FALCON, Captain Honsey, will follow on
THURSDAY, 25th March.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
March 18
3
Union Wharves. TRAVELERS PASSING THROUGH

CHARLESTON EN BOUTE TO FLORIDA, AIREM A And other places, should not fai to lay in their supplies of PROVIS 10NS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGWERD JONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGWERD JONS, CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIJE AND SES, CORDINATOR OF TAXABLE AND SES, AND SE

ravelets' Repast, &c.

AS Send for a catalogue.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 275 Eing-street,

Between Wentworth and Beautain. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street New York. October28

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMERS, OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York; at 12 of closk-noon, of the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month (exc. at when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and Alst connect at Fanama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st buch at Manusuillo.

Departure of 11th of each month composts with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. O. AND LANDINGS ON THE PEEDER BIVER.

AND LANDINGS ON THE PEEDER RIVER.

THE STEAMER RMILIE. CAPT.

THE STEAMER RMILIE. CAPT.

DAY at South Commercial Wharf, and leave as above To-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, 20th instant, at 6 o'clock

Returning, will leave Georgetown on FRIDAY MORNING, the 26th instant.

Freight for Landings on the Peedec River will be transferred to becamer GEN. MANIGAULE, at

ransferred to be seen the second of the seco CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. INLAND ROUTE-ONLY TWO AND A HALF

HOURS AT SEA. THEOUGH TICKETS TO PLORIDA. CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STRAM PACKET

THE STRAMES PILOT ROY, CAPTURE TAIN FERN PECK WIP leave accommodation Wharf every Mondax and Fainax Monming, at 8 o'-lock, bouching at Besulect only; returning leave avanuah Thempar and Saturdax, at 9 o'clock, A. M., making the trip in eleven hours.

The Steamer Fannis, taptais a dam will leave Charleston every Thumbar Wonning at 8.0'clock, touching at heldsto and Way Land n.z; returning leave Savannah Fridax, at 2 o'clock P. M.

One of the above boats will touch at Bluffton from Charleston second Mondax of each month, and returning third Fainax of such month.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN FERGURDN,

March 18

FOR FALATE A. ELEPTIERS

FOR PALATEA, PLUMIDA. VIA BAVANNAB, FARNANDINA AND JAUESON-

VIA BAVANNAB, PARNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE FIBST-CASS STEAM BR
DIOTATOR, Capitain L. M. OCKETTER,
will east from Charleston ever Inseasy Swaning, at
Eight o'clock, for the above points.
The dist-class Steamer diffy Point, Capitain Wm.
T. Monblett, will a sai from Charleston every Saturday Swaning, at Eight o'clock, for above points.
Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Ballroad at Fernandina for Ceder Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Penescola and New Orleans.
Through Hitle Le ting given for Freight to Mobile,
Penescola and New Orleans.
Held steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's steam era Octawalia and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakes,
Griffin Events, Harris and Durham.
All freight o'ysule on the wharf.
Goods not removed at surset will be steamed at ris and expense. Or over crea.
For Freight or Passaute employment, apply to
J. D. Alkim's C.O., agents,
N. B.—No extra charge for Heals and Staterooms.
November 11

the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Esteamship J. PAN leaves San Francisco for China and Japan May 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Esvana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage tickets of further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what! foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 12 197 F. R. BABT, Agent. The public is justly suspicious of nearly every-thing put up for sale under the name of Liquors, and